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The Early Elections.

[Raleigh News and Observer.]

The time was when the early elections in Ohio and Indiana were deemed of great importance. In 1872 the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Governor in North Carolina in August was regarded as one of the precursors of Greeley's over whelming defeat. In late years in the close States, elections for State officers have been changed to the date of the election of a President, so that the National interest in State contests has abated. But as four States vote early this year, some interest attaches to the result, though none of these States can be said to be said to be doubtful.

Alabama elects a Governor and Legislature on the third of August. The Democrats have named Major Joseph F. Johnston, an able advocate of silver, and the Populists and Republicans have fused in the nomination of Congressman Goodwin, and a hot campaign is being waged. In 1892 the Democrats cast 138,138; the Populists 85,181; the Republicans 9,197. Many Republicans, feeling hopeless of winning, voted with the Populists. In 1894, in the Congressional vote, the Democrats cast 73,289; the Republicans 20,797; and the Populists 33,448. The fusionists claim to be confident of carrying the State, but these figures do not warrant their faith, particularly since the nomination of Bryan and Johnston has caused many Populists to return to the Democratic party.

Vermont will elect State officers on the 1st of September. In 1892 the Republicans cast 37,992, and the Democrats 16,325. In 1888 the Republicans cass 45,193, and the Democrats 16,788. In 1894, in the Congressional elections, the Republicans cast 41,883, and the Democrats 13,645. The average Republican majority is 26,080. As the Vermont Democrats are for gold, an increase of the Republican majority would not be surprising.

Arkansas elects a Governor and Legislature September 7th. In 1892 the Democrats cast 87,854, the Republicans 46,884, and the Populists 11,831, giving the Democrats a plurality of 40,950. In 1888 the Democratic plurality was 27,210. In 1894, in the Congressional elections, the Democrats cast 58,167; the Republicans 12,089, and the Populists 3,927. These figures indicate certain Democratic success in Arkansas.

Maine elects State officers September 14th. In 1892 the Republicans cast 62,923; the Democrats 48,044, and the Populists 2,381. In 1888 the Republican majority was 23,000. In 1894, in the Congressional elections, the Republicans cast 69,478; the Democrats 29,495, and the Populists 5,303. The gold Democratic candidate for Governor has withdrawn; the gold Democrats are fighting Sewall and so are the Populists, and there is much friction between the opponents of the Republican party. If the silver vote of all parties and all the Democrats vote the Democratic ticket, the Republican majority will be cut down or wiped out. Mr. Sewall is bending his energies to unifying the forces, but he has a hard job. It is too soon to predict the result.

Secretary Smith and the Administration

One of the most interesting unsolved problems in Washington is the question whether Mr. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, has resigned, or is about to resign as Secretary of the Interior. There is a widely prevailing impression that the President's action in selecting a West Virginia man at the request of Postmaster General Wilson for Union Pacific Railroad director, an office under the control of the Interior Department, was intended as a direct snub to Secretary Smith and was meant to be so regarded by him, especially as there does not appear to have been any pretence by the President of asking the advice of the Secretary of the Interior on the mattter.

Mr. Cleveland's known views against the free coinage of silver were entirely in accord with those expressed by his Secretary of the Interior in his recent joint discussion with ex-Speaker Crisp in Georgia. But the fact that Mr. Smith's newspaper, the Atlanta Journal, has since come out in favor of Bryan and Sewall and free silver, and the further fact that Mr. Smith himself is advertised to open the campaign in favor of Bryan and free silver at Augusta, Ga., on the 12th of August next, have naturally revived the rumors that Mr. Smith's resignation as a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet will either be requested or enforced within a very few days. Secretary Smith, being asked whether it was true that he proposed to go to Gray Gables for consultation with President Cleveland prior to entering upon the Georgia campaign, declined to make any statement for publication.

John Sheridan, of West Virginia, who was appointed Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad, to succeed Consul General Lee, lives at Piedmont, W. Va., and is about 50 years of age. Until the last Democratic convention he was a National Committeeman from West Virginia. Mr. Sheridan is an experienced railroad man, and has large coal interests in his State, being a member of the company of Black, Sheridan & Wilson. He has been an active Democrat in his State, but has never held a public office before. It was ascertained by inquiry of Secretary Hoke Smith, under whose department as Secretary of the Interior the appointment falls, that he had not been consulted in the matter, and that he knew nothing of the appointment until it was announced. Postmaster General Wilson appears to have been Sheridan's sponsor.

Strong Convert to Bryan.

Cadiz, Ohio, July 29.—John A. Bingham, one of oldest Republican leaders in Ohio, has bolted the ticket and will support Bryan and Sewall. Mr. Bingham was a leader in Congress during the war, and United States Minister to Japan for eight years under President Grant. He represented the Government in the prosecution of Mrs. Surratt for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, and assisted the prosecution in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Bingham was a member of Congress when the law demonetizing silver was passed, and voted for the passage of the law. He denounces the conspiracy and trick by which it was done, and is equally severe on the enemies of common honesty, who are not in favor of undoing the wrong. Bingham is now one of the most enthusiastic silver men in the State, and will probably tender his services to make several speeches in Ohio during the campaign.

August 3 is the date set for the Democratic State convention in Alabama, and a Democratic convention in Alabama under existing political conditions will be a very interesting event. Vermont comes first with a State election on Steptember 7, and elections will be held in Arkansas on September 7 and Maine on September 14, and in each of these States the result will be awaited with unusual interest.

Proclamation by the President.

The President has issued this Proclamation, dated July 27, again commanding citizens to observe neutrality towards Cuba:

"Whereas, By a proclamation dated June 12, 1895, attention was called to the serious civil disturbances, accompanied by armed resistance to the established Government of Spain, then prevailing in the island of Cuba, and citizens of the United States and all other persons were admonished to abstain from taking part in such disturbances in contravention of the neutrality laws of the United States, and,

"Whereas, Said civil disturbances and armed resistance to the authority of Spain, a power with which the United States are on terms of peace and amity, continue to prevail in said island of Cuba; and,

"Whereas, Since the date of said proclamation said neutrality laws of the United States have been the subject of authoritative exposition by the judicial tribunal of last resort, and it has thus been declared that any combination of persons organized in the United States for the purpose of proceeding to and making war upon a foreign country with which the United States are at peace and provided with arms to be used for such purposes constitutes a 'military expedition or enterprise' within the meaning of said neautrality laws, and that the providing or preparing of the means for such 'military expedition or enterprise,' which is expressly prohibited by said laws, includes furnishing or aiding transportation for such 'military expedition or enterprise;' and,

"Whereas, By express enactment if two or more persons conspire to commit an offense against the United States, any act of one conspirator to effect the object of such conspiracy renders all the conspirators liable to fine and imprisonment; and,

"Whereas, there is reason to believe that citizens of the United States and others within their jurisdiction fail to apprehend the meaning and operation of the neutrality laws of the United States, as authoritively interpreted as aforesaid, and may be misled into participation into transactions which are violations of said laws, and will render them liable to the severe penalties provided for such violations;

"Now, therefore, that the laws above referred to as judicially construed may be duly executed, that the international obligations of the United States may be fully satisfied, and that their citizens and all others within their jurisdiction, being seasonably apprised of their legal duty in the premises, may abstain from disobedience to the laws of the United States, and thereby escape the forfeitures and penalties legally consequent thereon.

"I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby solemnly warn all citizens of the United States, and all others within their jurisdiction, against violations of the said laws interpreted as hereinbefore explained, and give notice that all such violations will be vigorously prosecuted. And I do hereby invoke the co operation of all good citizens in the enforcement of said laws and in the detection and apprehension of any offenders against the same, and do hereby enjoin upon all the executive officers of the United States the utmost diligence in preventing, prosecuting and punishing any infractions thereof.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Crops in North Carolina.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina Climate and Crop Service, for the week ending Saturday, July 25th, 1896, indicate that the past week was generally very favorable for the growth of crops, which have improved materially. The temperature was above the normal every day except the 19th, and the latter part of the week was very warm, with maximum temperature above 90 degrees; rain occurring on four days, which was beneficial, and there was too much in only a very few localities, there was an abundance of sunshine. Cotton, corn, sorghum, tobacco, sweet potatoes, field peas and rice are all on the average in excellent condition. Fruit is poor, except grapes, which are fine.

Eastern District—Nearly every correspondent reports past week favorable. The weather was very warm towards the end, with plenty of sunshine and little rain, but sufficient to keep crops growing. All crops are doing well and have improved. In the northern portion of the district it has been one of the best weeks since May. Farmers have been killing grass, and laying by is about done. Cotton is recovering from the effects of excessive rain and it is much improved; weed large and bolling well. It is shedding squares at a good many places, but not badly. Corn also improved; earing finely and much of the crop made. Some fodder ripening on early corn and being stripped. Some firing reported on lowlands. Tobacco curing in full progress, with better cures than last week. Grapes are ripening and very fine; vines loaded.

Central District—A fine, warm week, with few showers, generally very favorable for crops which are growing fast, except bottoms, which were drowned out. Abundant sunshine caused late corn to grow well; some reports of corn firing on light, sandy soil. Upland corn looking remarkably well and lowland crop has improved in many places. Fodder-pulling will soon beging in the South. Cotton is shedding squares and leaves in some localities and yellowing in others, but plants are generally large and healthy. Some correspondents report bolls nearly open. This very advanced stage places the crop in considerable danger of damage by the usually heavy rains of August, as cotton needs dry weather after it begins to open. Tobacco improved, but flea bugs are numerous. Rain needed to make tobacco just topped spread. Some good cures are reported. Peas and potatoes good; some turnips planted. Grapes good.

Western District—Past week more favorable, warm with a few beneficial showers, but too much in portions of Mitchell and Buncombe counties. Prospects for corn good; dryer weather enabled farmers to clean fields and lay hay by; corn earing well. Corn on creek bottoms was too much injured by the freshet to improve much. Cotton shows some improvement since the rains ceased and is bolling nicely; no shedding reported. Tobacco doing very well. Sweet potatoes and gardens good; pea crop fine and large quantity planted. Some turnip seed planted. Grapes ripening. Some thrashing still to be done; the wheat seems to turn out better than expected.

John Most, the arch-anarchist, is not a new addition to the gold standard party. He and his kind have been with it all the time. The gold standard creates the very conditions in which anarchy breeds and grows strong. And Herr John Most, the arch-anarchist, knows it.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Dr. Jameson Guilty.

A dispatch from London of July 28th, says:

Jameson and his associates, in the famous Transvaal raid, were found guilty to day and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The court was packed with people in anticipation of the conclusion of this celebrated case.

The greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. The opening part of Lord Russells' summing up, however, and his two hour's recapitulation of the evidence was tiresome and even Dr. Jameson and the other defendants dozed at times. Sir Edward Clarke alone showed any signs of nervousness. As for the jury, composed with two exceptions of elderly men there was no doubt that they were bored. The ladies, of whom there were a great number in the court room, fanned themselves wearily while trying to catch glimpses of the defendants. The latter while the jury was out, retired to the tea room, where they held a reception of their lady acquaintance and relatives, all of whom had hopes of the acquittal of the prisoners. The jury, after having retired at 4:30 returned at about 5:24 and the defendants were summoned to take their place. The judges came in five minutes later and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Dr. Jameson and his co defendants were apparently unmoved. Sir. Edward Clarke said that in view of the verdict rendered the defendants refused to move for a new trial and expressed a desire to settle the case now. In passing sentence Lord Russell said that the defendants were men of position and intelligence, holding positions under the Queen, and their crime had the gravest consequences, including death to some and injury to others while the future consequences of their crime no one was yet able to foresee.

His Lordship then passed sentence upon the prisoners. Dr. Jameson was sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment without labor; Maj. Sir John Willoughby to 10 months; Major R. White to seven months and Capt. Henry F. Coventry, (a son of the Earl of Coventry), Col. R. Grey and Col. F. H. White to five months imprisonment.

Dr. Jameson who had hitherto hung down his head, looked up proudly when the sentence had been passed and the other defendants stared hard at the Lord Justice.

Very soon after the sentencing formalities had been completed, the wardens of Holloway prison appeared and took up positions on each side of the prisoners. This was the bitterest moment of all for them, as up to that time they had been treated with the greatest courtesy, and had, in fact, been made heroes of to a certain extent. But, when the elbows of the wardens touched those of the aristocratic freebooters, they seemed to realize that the strong arm of the law had knocked all the romance out of the Transvaal fiasco.

Then was enacted the last chapter in the trial of Dr. "Jim" and his associates. The court was ordered cleared, the audience filed slowly out into the streets, and the prisoners were escorted to Holloway prison.

There was absolutely no demonstration in the court room when the prisoners were taken away, or outside of it when they were escorted to jail.

To Divide Electors.

At 2 o'clock Friday morning the Democratic Executive Committee adjourned after passing a resolution favoring a division of electors with the Populists. The chairman was appointed a committee to confer on this line with the Populist chairman.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger says:

The Democratic State committee met at 9 o'clock last night in the State chamber. J. H. Pou made a farewell address as chairman. Clement Manly was elected chairman by acclamation. He called Samuel Gattis to the chair.

The next matter taken up was the election of a general committee. Many speeches were made pro and con, Cyrus B. Watson being one of the speakers. It was finally decided that the State committee should elect four and that the State chairman should have the power to appoint five. The following were elected as the Central committee: J. H. Pou, F M. Simmons, J. S. Carr, J. P. Caldwell, John R. Webester, T. J. Jarvis, E. C. Smith, T. F. Kluttz and E. J. Hale. Their election was made unanimous.

A resolution was introduced setting forth that there is great danger to the cause of silver by a division of forces and that there ought to be union of all silver forces and that the Democratic party believes in honorable co-operation to that end. A number of speeches were made.

Chairman Manly spoke, saying he favored harmony. He leaned towards cooperation with the Populists as to electors.

Paul Means made hot speeches, in which he declared this committee could not afford to make a treaty with the Populists, and on the very eve of the latter party's convention that it was flying in the face of the convention of the people to make a deal. He declared that if we do it we are damned. He said: "What right have we to go and make a combination with the Populist party? I am overcome with feeling, so abhorrent is this to my mind. What electors will come down?"

This was at midnight. Delegates said that they felt sure a resolution which really favors a way to electoral fusion with Populists would be adopted.

The North Carolina Senator Snubbed by the Populist Candidate.

The Atlanta Journal of Mcnday last contains the following:

Watson received a telegram to-day from Marion Butler requesting that he go to Alabama at once and help Goodwyn in his Gubernatorial fight.

"I can't begin," Watson says, "until Bryan talks and either accepts or refuses the St. Louis nomination.

This is the first collision of the campaign. Butler is chairman of the National campaign committee and makes the request officially. Watson refuses to obey. He declines to say what he thinks of Butler and his evasion of a direct question is significant. It is known that he is not in sympathy with the North Carolina Senator and regards him as an unsafe leader.

The Bingham Cadetship.

Congressman Shaw requests us to state that there will be a competitive examination at Warsaw, N. C., on August 15th, of candidates from the Third Congressional District, for a cadetship in the Bingham school at Asheville, N. C. Applicants will be required to stand examination upon the English branches only. This is done through the kindness of Major R. M. Bingham, of Asheville.

Red Springs Letter.

Correspondence of the Observer.

RED SPRINGS, N. C., July 30, '96.

Editor Fayetteville Observer:

This is the day appointed for the opening of the Presbyterian Institute. Thus far very few of those who are to take part have put in appearance, but the opening exercises will begin to-nght, and the train from Fayetteville this evening will doubtless begin to make things look lively. The hotels have made arrangements for a large crowd—already the Hotel Townsend has a goodly number. Fayetteville is represented by Dr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Williams, R. B. King and W. B. McMillan. The two last are doing their full duty, and are busy entertaining the ladies. A young lady, a delightful singer and an accomulished pianist, is quite an attraction, and both of these young men are in their glory. The latter, "Mr. Willie," is looked upon at home as a staid, sober, quiet man, but now, the dry goods business is thrown aside, and he feels rejuvenated, and he can, these moonlight nights, be seen escorting this very handsome young lady to and from the springs, taking cooling draughts, and fanning as if something had made him very nervous. He says he came here to rest, but he keeps late hours, and even after he retires to his room, he sits in his window meditating and enjoying the refreshing breezes and the beautiful moonlight. You see he can't sleep. That last walk has left him in a meditating mood, and he sings, "Oh, that I were a boy again."

The visitors at the Hotel Townsend are a social set and they have plenty to amuse them. Miss Burnett, of Wilmington, Misses Glenn and Cartwright of Tennessee, with Mr. Frank Blount with his violin and Mr. Carlisle, of Lumberton, with his cornet delight the guests. They make a delightful quintette. Besides music, whist, euchre and fan tan serve to make the time pass pleasantly. There are quite a number from Richmond and Robeson counties, and South Carolina is well represented.

Red Springs is a delightful place, and the hotel is one of the best arranged in this part of the State. It has water in the house, and bath and toilet rooms, but it has been hot here and no mistake, the hot wave made its appearance here as well as elsewhere. The highest point reached was 92, but it was hot and fans were in constant play.

Why do not Fayetteville's people come here? It is a healthy place, and the water is almost a *cure all.* It has effected this summer some remarkable cures, and a Fayetteville lady who came here broken down, feeling almost that life was a burden, returned to her home cured. The water is cool and refreshing, as well as a tonic for the dyspeptic. Its fame is known far and wide—there are some fourteen or fifteen springs, all are artesian and one can drink from either as much as he pleases and never to his hurt; you take glass after glass and then feel as if you had room for another.

"Scotch Lassie" will give you full notes of the Institute, as yet it is too soon. I merely open the ball for her and will not trespass on her rights, and if I desired I would fear to do so, for women in matters of reservation, and in a lot of other things are men's superiors.

Farmers and all are delighted with Bryan, and I hear that nearly all the negroes are for Free Silver. The two tickets are a puzzle. What are we going to do about it? I hope that there will be no fusion on our State ticket. If we are honestly for Free Silver let us vote to have it, and not prove false to our profession.

Yours, H.

RED SPRINGS ITEMS.

RED SPRINGS, N. C., July 31, 1896.

Red Springs is in gala attire and the dams are gathering—some for health, some for pleasure, some really desiring to be benefitted by the excellent things of the Institute, some coming for the reason that some one else is here, and others are here "just because."

Last night the Fifth Annual Elders' and Deacons' Institute was declared open by the chairman, Rev. A. J. McKelway, and Rev. Hugh Craig, offered the invocation. A short song service was then held, under the leadership of Mr. D. P. McGeachy, who has charge of the music. The book used is one compiled especially for this meeting by Mr. McGeachy.

The feature of last night's service was the address on Prayer by Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Strickler went from his Professor's chair into the Army of Northern Virginia, and won distinction as Captain in the Stonewall Brigade. After the war was over, he served one of the largest country churches in Virginia until called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Atlanta. He has recently been elected to the chair of Theology in Union Seminary, whither he goes this Fall.

His address last night was based on Romans 8: 26, and in a very simple, clear, logical and practical manner he brought out the full meaning of the text, showing that because of the fact that believers are the children of God, and recipients of all the benefits which naturally accrue to them from that relationship, therefore "the Spirit helpeth our infirmities" and moves upon our hearts in such a manner as to make our prayers acceptable. "We know not how to pray," but the Spirit of God will so indite our petitions as to cause us to ask for the particular thing we need at that particular time.

Dr. Strickler has a very good voice and his style is peculiarly easy and graceful. He lectures again to-day as well as Dr. Shearer.

S. L.

RED SPRINGS, Aug. 1, 1896.

The first whole day of the Institute has been pronounced a success by all whom we heard give expression to an opinion. A conservative estimate places the crowd of yesterday at 500.

The programme was carried out with but slight variations.

In the absence of Mr. A. D. McGill, who was to have discussed the "Privilege of Prayer," Rev. Hugh Craig was assigned to that duty, the committee evidently thinking that one Scotchman was just as good as another. Mr. Craig dwelt particularly on the greatness of the privilege of coming boldly, without formality and presenting directly our individual petitions.

The next number was a lecture by Rev. J. B. Shearer, D. D., on "The Doctrine of Providence." Dr. Shearer was *Providentially* detained from coming, but Rev. Joseph Evans *Providentially* came, just at the right time, and gave a very brief lecture upon this, which, he says, is to him the most comforting doctrine of the Bible.

After a recess, Dr. Strickler gave a very fine lecture on "The Bible, the Word of God."

In the afternoon "The right use of the Bible" in the different phases of Christian work was discussed by Messrs. Lauchlin McDonald and Hector McLean and Revs. Dr. Angus McDonald, W. R. Coppedge, Hugh Craig and Joseph Evans. This was interesting, as the speeches were short and spicy.

At night Rev. J. S. Watkins, D. D., of Spartanburg, S. C., preached, his text being found in Luke 1: 74—75. This sermon was truly magnificent. We give these points: The highest end of human life is to serve God; we are saved to the extent that we serve—if we could serve God perfectly, we should have a perfect salvation; but emancipation must come before service; this is a continuous service; Heaven is a place of service. Dr. Watkins formerly served the First Presbyterian church of Raleigh as Pastor. His style is captivating, very earnest, and his illustrations are pointed and well applied.

The music improves with each service, as more musicians come in. Mrs. Hall came yesterday afternoon, and Miss Annie Belle Malloy plays the organ. Miss Eula May McDonald presided at the piano yesterday.

Mr. McKelway makes an excellent chairman.

Mr. Craig finds it hard to always practice what he preaches.

Dogmatism is prevalent only among the canines and shows itself when the train arrives.

Absentees are decidedly missing a great deal.

Mr. Christopher McLauchlin, of this section formerly, but lately a resident is being warmly greeted by his many friends here.

Fayetteville is largely and well represented.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

Miss McKinnon's Letter.

Red Springs Citizen.

PORTREE, ISLE OF SYKE, July 8, 1896.

Your letter mailed June 22d, didn't reach me till yesterday. It got to Edinburgh July 2nd and Cousin D. sent it on to Tiree, but that is such an out of the way place, they don't get mail only every other day. Kate and I intended leaving Tiree last Thursday, but the weather was so rough we didn't want to get on the sea, and we thought we would go Saturday, but as it was no better then, we put it off till yesterday. Johnnie brought us over to Scaranish, the landing, and we spent Monday night there and left on Niell McArthur's boat, the Fingal yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. We came with him to Tobermoey and changed to the Clansman there and were on it till 12 o'clock last night. Maggie, Christine and their cousin, Donald Campbell, met us at the pier. The McNeills used to live here, and when they moved to Tiree with the other McNeills, they left Maggie here to keep house and 'Lina to go to school.

* * * I haven't seen anything of Portree yet, but we are going out to drive this evening. It is the principal town in the island, down by the sea with mountains all around it. Skye is very mountainous. Yesterday as we were coming we passed a lovely place, and Katie told me it was the home of the McKinnons of Kyle. It is a very large house on a hill with beautiful grounds and trees.

Mr. McDonald, a lawyer here in Portree, married a McKinnon, and so far that is all I know about them.

* * I can't find out anything about the McKinnons who went to America. I will find out all I can though. I wrote you that Malcon McNeill's wife's mother was a McQueen. They came originally from here, but there are only a few of them on the island now. * * *

I have just seen a picture of a monument erected to a Donald McQueen and his wife, Marion McKinnon, in 1887.

* * I hear the names McNeill, McQueen and McKinnon so often I feel right much at home. As I said, it was midnight when we got here last night, and it was'nt dark then. In fact it doesn't get right dark, but is like twilight all night long. It was a beautiful day yesterday, the prettiest I have seen since I have been in Scotland. We had a beautiful view of the country as we sailed up the sound and the mainland. I was on deck reading at 11 o'clock last night; the captain was very nice to us, and yesterday morning we spent about two hours on the bridge with him, from where we could get a fine view of the country. They take their own sweet time about things here. Yesterday at Kyle, after the boat stopped to take off cargo, and while we were anchored out in the harbor, the captain got in a little boat and went ashore to see his sister and daughter. He came back after awhile and we started again. At another place, Broadford, we stopped about an hour. In America they do things about twice as quick.

There were only about 12 ladies on board and 100 men tourists. We will go back to Gonrack on the Clansman Friday, and will get there about 6 o'clock Saturday morning. I don't know yet whether I will go to Edinburgh that way or not.

I was sorry to hear of the death of Thomas McNeill. Tell Uncle TMcE. and Cousin H. that I have been hearing so much Gaelic of late that now I think I can beat both of them in that language.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

71ST, July 29th.

It is pleasant to read of "Fair Fust-day mornings steeped in summer calm," but the migration is so rapid from steeping to simmering thence to boiling, that the poetic force is somehow lost and never regained these days.

Rev. Mr. Whitaker is holding a series of meetings this week at the Camp Ground Church, preparatory to quarterly meeting and communion on Sunday as mentioned last week. The annual pic-nic will be held on Friday, the 31st. Dr. Nash and other speakers are expected to be present and deliver addresses.

Misses Flora Bishop, Jennie McArthur and Eloise McGill leave to-morrow for Red Springs to attend the Elders' and Deacons' Institute. Others will go later—notably on Monday—when quite a number from this section expect to join the excursion from Fayetteville.

Mr. A. D. McGill is booked for a talk on Friday morning, but as he is held in "durance vile" as a juror, it is doubtful if he can fill his place.

Miss Naomi Townsend still continues very ill indeed.

Master John McBryde, of Little River Academy, spent Saturday and Sunday with Master David Currie.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

Money the Issue.

A Washington despatch of July 28, says:

It is regarded as quite likely that the Democratic National committee will select Washington for their principal head quarters, and will have a branch in the West. Senator Dubois, of Idaho, it is expected will be a member of the National Executive committee, and will have charge of the Western end of the campaign. It is not the intention of the Democratic managers to recognize any issue except the money question in the campaign. They will endeavor to keep that steadily to the front, and will put an immense force of speakers in the field. All the bolting Republican Senators and Representatives intend to take the stump.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Cumberland Court.

To properly appreciate the great heat of Wednesday and Thursday, one had only to watch the counsel in the Henry Simpson case, address the jury. It would certainly expel the idea, if any such ever existed, that lawyers don't do hard work. But for all the heat, good and elaborate arguments were made by both sides. At 12:15 the case was given to the jury, and they are now deliberating whether Henry Simpson is guilty or not guilty of the charge of rape—whether he shall be set free or condemned to death.

Bishop Holmes, charged with murder, will not be tried at this term. The counsel for the defense asked for a continuance, giving several reasons therefor, and the Judge granted the request.

One thing that always strikes a person upon entering a crowded court room is the number of old men to be seen, especially old darkies. Another never failing scene is the number of women in the corridors with babies in their arms.

The jury in the Henry Simpson case, after being out twenty-four hours, came into court 1 o'clock Friday and announced that there was no likelihood of their ever coming to an agreement on a verdict. The Judge, after some close questioning, discharged them and ordered a new trial. It is understood that ten were for acquittal and two for conviction. No arguments could shake this small minority.

The following cases were tried Friday evening:

State vs. Ed. Moses, carrying concealed weapon. Guilty. Judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. Alex. Dixon and William Wilson, disturbing religious congregation. Wilson did not appear, and capias issued. Dixon allowed to remain under present bond.

State vs. Will Horton, assault with deadly weapon. Guilty. Sentenced to twelve months on Chatham roads.

State vs. Jno. Wrigt, C. C. W. Pleaded guilty and judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. Lawrence Rowland, murder, released on giving a justified bond of $200 for his appearance at January term of court.

The July Term of the Superior Court of Cumberland county was adjourned Friday afternoon. A great amount of work has been done during this week of intense heat. The clerk and his assistants say that is is one of the heaviest court week's they have ever experienced.

The lawyers are well pleased with Judge Starbuck and while his sentences have been mild they were all that justice required.

The following cases were disposed of Friday evening and Saturday.

State vs. Jane Byrd, concealing birth of child. Found guilty, sentence not yet passed.

State vs. Jno. Bradshaw. assault and battery, continued. Defendant placed under justified bond of $100.

State vs. Marsden Smith, continued. Placed under $100 justified bond.

State vs. Joe McBryde, assault and battery. Guilty, 90 days on Chatham roads.

State vs. Maleom Ross, assault with deadly weapon. Guilty. Fifteen months on Chatham roads.

State vs. Isaac Godwin and Peter Butler, assault and battery. Guilty. Godwin fined $10 and costs and in case of Butler judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

The Postal Clerks.

The Government Railway Postal Clerks who now break their journey between Washington and Charleston by laying over in this city express great delight with the change.

The Wilmington Messenger says:

Mr. C. F. Carroll, a railway postal clerk on the Washington and Charleston railway postal route, informed a Messenger representative that a cut had been ordered on Fayetteville by the postoffice department. This means that the crews that have been running from Washington to Charleston have been assigned to keep up runs on the north and south divisions. It is said that this makes it much easier on the overworked mail agents, and the object is to give better service to the general public. The change went into effect Sunday.

A teacher who attended the University Summer School says: "Prof. Alexander Graham, of Charlotte, was the life of our meeting. His company was eagerly sought by students and teachers. His lectures were well attended."

ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,

NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills
an absolute cure.

Where Are the Goldbugs?

Out of twenty letters received by the Manufacturers' Record from Southern cotton manufacturers in response to a request for their views upon the business outlook in textile matters seven declare that the present depression is the result of the existing single gold standard, twelve attribute the trouble to various other causes, and only one has praise for McKinley and gold. This would not be remarkable but for the boasts of the few remaining goldbugs, who have been loudly crying that the manufacturers at least were with them.

The following answer from Dr. Lilly, of this city, is a master piece.

H. W. Lilly, president Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.: "Replying to your invitation for an expression of my views on the business outlook in cotton manufacturing, I desire briefly to say that my idea of what is needed to bring greater prosperity to the textile industry is such an adjustment of the financial system as will cause a better distribution of money and increased prices for the products of the soil, giving to the producer a greater purchasing power. The abolition of the gold standard, with the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1, will bring about this condition. Depression in the cotton milling industry cannot be laid at the door of excessive competition or overproduction when there are 70,000,000 people in this country, many of whom are half-naked and without the means to supply their wants. It is not, therefore, the tariff, but the money question that should receive the attention of cotton manufacturers."

A Queer Accident.

A countryman was riding over the half-way bridge mule-back Thursday night, when the animal took a sudden notion and plunged over the railing. The man jumped at the same time, but landed on the outside of the railing, and down went mule and man together. They lay quiet in the creek for a few minutes, then looked at each other, got up, shook the water from their coats and went on their way.

A big revival is being held at Salem Methodist Church, Flea Hill Township, by Rev. Mr. Futrell. Great religious enthusiasm is being manifested.

KINNON ITEMS.

Correspondence of the Observer.

Rev. Mr. McKelway and Rev. Mr. Hodgin, of Fayetteville, have just closed a very successful series of meetings at McLean's Chapel. Several joined the Presbyterian church.

Mr. James King, of Durham, N. C., is visiting friends and relatives in this section.

Misses Jienea McCorquodal and Emily West have returned from a pleasant visit to Sampson.

Miss Sudie McKay is visiting her sister, Mrs. Barnes, of Troyville, N. C.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Earl Wicker leaves for Buie's Creek Saturday.

We are glad to learn that Mr. McCorquodale's Mill will soon be in operation again.

We are pleased to hear that Mrs. A. D. McNeill, of Elms, has recovered health after an attack of chills.

Crops look promising considering the dry and warm weather.

SPEROMELIORA.

LATEST NEWS.

Judge Russell will consent to Mr. Watson meeting him at the former's appointments up to September 15th, but will have no regular joint canvass. ——The Populists of Washington decide in State convention to fuse with Democrats on a State ticket. ——President Cleveland issues a proclamation, warning all persons against engaging in Cuban filibustering expeditions and modifying such as do that the law will be strictly enforced against them. ——The government's receipts from internal revenue for the year ending June 30 1896, were $146,830,615, being an increase of $5,584,537 over the previous year.—— Near Atlantic City, N. J., where two railroads cross an excursion train was run into by an express train last evening, demolishing several of the cars; at last accounts forty-two dead bodies and eighty wounded persons had been taken from the wreck.

Look at the people you pass on the street. Their faces tell the story of their lives. They tell the story of penury or plenty, of refinement or coarseness, of health or disease.

Three-fourths of these people are not "exactly well." They are not all "sick," perhaps, but many of them are, and few are quite hale and hearty. Consumption has set its stamp of pallor and emaciation on many of them. Dyspepsia has drawn lines of fretfulness and worry about their eyes, and mouths. Impure blood is showing itself in blotches and pimples. One man has "a little trouble" with his kidneys. Some of the women have chronic constipation, and the other ills that constipation brings. The most pitiful of all faces is the consumptive one. Very likely it has been through the other stages and has at previous times shown dyspepsia, sallowness and bad blood. Consumption doesn't come all at once. It is a creeping disease. It comes on gradually under cover of a hundred differing symptoms. It is the most dreadful of all diseases, but it can be cured if you begin in time. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it. It will cure all the things that lead to consumption. It is not guaranteed to cure consumption of long standing. There is a stage at which consumption is incurable.

If you send 21 cts. to cover postage and wrapping *only*, we will send free a book of 1000 pages that tells exactly what "Golden Medical Discovery" will do—what it has done in hundreds of cases. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

FAILING MANHOOD
General and Nervous Debility.

Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. —Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Send for Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs, mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

VIRGINIA - COLLEGE
For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke Va.

Opens Sept. 10, 1896. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Va., famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Superior advantages in Art and Music. Students from twenty States. For catalogues address the President,

MATTIE P. HARRIS,
Roanoke, Virginia.

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

If you are CONSUMPTIVE or have inflammation, Painful lite or pleurisy of any kind use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Many who were given up and discouraged have regained health by its use.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, ALWAYS reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

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Book . and . Music . Store.
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BLOOD POISON
A SPECIALTY
Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guarantee. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, Iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD PO

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....AUG. 6, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SEWALL, of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THEY WILL BE ELECTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY,
of Burke
GEO. H. BROWN,
of Beaufort.

THE ACTION OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The Saturday's issue of our Charlotte namesake contained its usual Raleigh letter of the day before, which began in this wise:

"The Democratic party has taken the plunge. It has declared for electoral fusion with the Populists. At noon yesterday no man could say. At 8 o'clock it became pretty clear that a majority of the committee favored fusion; yet after all the quickness of it was rather a surprise, for many thought the committee would do as Maj. E. J. Hale said Wednesday night to do—that is wait until Bryan and Chairman Jones said what should be done. But Maj. Hale was one of those who changed their minds and so the quick action of last night came about. At 1 o'clock there was quite positive assurance that the committee would take a recess until this morning at 10 o'clock and so the tired, hot and waiting newspaper people on the outside were told. So they departed. It was a little after 2 o'clock when the resolution they had previously been assured would be adopted was adopted and the text of it given out by the censor."

The OBSERVER, having entire faith in the wisdom of Mr. Bryan and Chairman Jones, had counselled patience until *they* should make known the course they might adopt for solution of the perplexing condition into which the endorsement of Bryan and the rejection of Sewall by the Populists at St. Louis, had thrown the Democratic plans. The editor of the OBSERVER had given expression to the same view in Raleigh on the Wednesday evening preceding the Committee meeting in that city. This was telegraphed by Col. Olds to the papers for which he corresponds, and it is that to which he refers in the extract quoted above from his letter in Saturday's Charlotte Observer. The cause for the change in Major Hale's mind and that of the other members of the committee who shared his views, is very simple. We presume there is no reason why it should not be stated, as the next morning's papers contained the news that the fresh information on which the committee acted was entirely correct. This was, in substance, that Chairman Jones was favorable to any proper fusion on the electoral tickets in States (as in North Carolina) where a division of the silver vote would result in the election of McKinley electors. Friday morning's papers, as intimated above, contained the following:

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 30

The Atlanta Constitution telegraphed to Watson:

In your statement sent out last night you say that unless Sewall retires you know of but two plans—first, two distinct electoral tickets, and second, electoral tickets composed partly of Democrats and partly of Populists. On the basis that neither you nor Mr. Sewall can nor will retire, how can fusion on electoral tickets be accomplished, and on the basis of what vote should apportionment, between Populists and Democrats be made?

Watson replied as follows:

In event that Sewall does not retire Populists will put out full electoral ticket. There can be no fusion unless Sewall withdraws. I give you this as my own opinion merely. THOMAS E. WATSON.

Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, was informed of this and replied:

HOPE, ARK., July 30.

To the Atlanta Constitution: I cannot consider any proposition for the withdrawal of Sewall, but will entertain as far as I have power, and promote to the best of my ability, any just and fair proposition for fusion on electoral ticket.

JAMES K. JONES.

The condition which confronted the party was well stated by the Chatham Record in its last week's issue, as follows:

"While Bryan seems to be the choice of a large majority of the voters of the United States, yet it is by no means certain that he will be elected President.

"And why?

"Because according to the constitution the people do not vote directly for the President, but in each State they vote for 'Electors' and these Electors meet in each State and cast the vote of their respective States. Therefore, if the Populists and Democrats of any State should all be in favor of Bryan and yet should have separate electoral tickets, the McKinley electors would probably carry that State by a plurality—not a majority—of the votes cast. Thus by a division among the friends of Bryan, although they may be largely in the majority, the vote of a state may be cast for McKinley.

"Shall this be done?

"We cannot believe that the honest masses of the People's party are willing that their votes should thus be lost. It certainly would greatly delight Mark Hanna if the Populists and Democrats should run separate electoral tickets, and it would be the height of political folly. And yet it is much to be feared that this suicidal course may be pursued in some States, and the electoral vote of those states be given to McKinley, although a large majority of the voters may be for Bryan and free silver."

The condition so admirably described by Mr. London as prevailing in the country at large, was eminently the causes with in North Carolina. As soon, therefore, as the committee was apprised, as they were on Thursday night, of the views of the chairman of the national organization, they had no alternative but to hasten to put Chairman Manly in a position to carry out Chairman Jones's wishes. The committee would have been guilty of an unpardonable blunder if it had adjourned without giving its Chairman the power to enter upon the negotiations made necessary by the mixed action of the St. Louis convention. The issue of the campaign is the restoration of silver to equal privileges at the mints with gold. The success of the Democratic party assures that. Those who desire such restoration will welcome any aid, that does not sacrifice principle, by which the party's success may be secured. Majorities, not minorities, win elections.

In North Carolina, there is not the slightest chance, by reason of the intervention of the electoral machinery prescribed by the Federal constitution, for carrying the State for Bryan if two sets of Bryan electors are put in the field. We are amazed that any one should object to what seems to us to have become the obvious duty of the committee as soon as the desires of the national chairman, the head of the party, were known.

With respect to the Vice Presidency, the settlement of the result as between Mr. Sewall and Mr. Watson is a matter of detail, which it strikes us is not difficult of accomplishment. For example, if Mr. Sewall secures the election of a number of electors greater than those secured by Mr. Watson, an agreement that the whole number should vote for Sewall is a very simple thing. And *vice versa*.

On the other hand, if no agreement should be reached that would cover all the States, the election of the Vice President would fall to the Senate. That body is required by the Constitution to choose from the two candidates who have received the highest number of electoral votes. They will almost certainly be Sewall and Hobart, and the Senate would choose Sewall.

It is immaterial what motive Mr. Butler may have had in using his balance of power to defeat the evident intention of the St. Louis convention to nominate or endorse both Bryan and Sewall. The fact remains that that convention met us half way in adopting the chief part of our ticket. If we—certainly we of North Carolina, where the party is in the minority—had refrained from an adequate response, the Populists would have had us "in a hole." As it is now, the vantage ground is shifted. If the Populists decline our present counter offer, they will manifest bad faith, and themselves be put in a hole.

We do not expect those who at heart would prefer to see the Democratic party defeated rather than that silver should triumph, to share our views. But the real lovers of the Democratic party will heed the calm words of their great leader, who gave out on Tuesday last from his home in Nebraska this appeal for rational behavior and for faith in his loyal leadership:

"He begs all friends of the cause in all parties to refrain from harsh criticism of those who, however much they may differ, agree in desiring the immediate restoration of free coinage. He feels sure that a solution of all difficulties will be found in due time and that the solution will be honorable to all parties, as well as satisfactory."

It may not be amiss, at this stage, to remind a certain faction of the party that the OBSERVER's hands are clean of whatever necessity for fusion the party may now find itself compelled to recognize. Ever since the election of 1892 disclosed the fact that we were a minority party, the OBSERVER has urged that steps be taken to recover those whose defection had put us in that condition.

These urgings took a more concrete form after the committee meeting of the 20th of May, 1895, when we advocated the calling of a convention, if necessary, to authorize the opening of the primaries to all who would agree to support the State and county tickets in any event and the national ticket if it were for free silver. Our object was to prevent the necessity for electoral fusion, which we foresaw was inevitable if silver won (as we never ceased to believe it would) at the national convention.

In season and out of season the OBSERVER opposed fusion, and, so far as we know, it offered the only practicable plan for its prevention. But, because that plan was not adopted by the late State Committee, the OBSERVER does not propose to kick against the consequences—the inevitable consequences—which confront us today. Because its pet remedy was rejected, it does not therefore reject the only remedy that is left.

Finally, we must be pardoned for adding that, in our opinion, it does not become those who endorse Mr. Cleveland's course, through thick and thin, to object to the principle of fusion. By Chairman Harrity's direction, with candidate Cleveland's approval, fusion war accomplished in several of the Western States in the campaign of '92.

THE FALLACY ABOUT WAGE-EARNERS.

Just as the protectionists used to ply the wage earners of a decade ago with "arguments" to prove that their interest lay with the employers (who were eager, of course, to pay high wages), just so the political heirs of the protectionists, the gold contractionist employing corporations of the present, are striving to delude the wage-earners of to day.

There is a comprehensive answer to all that may be said on the subject, which no special illustration of individual advantage or disadvantage can overcome. It is this: Before the contraction of standard money by the demonetization of silver, there were no tramps. Tramps, as everybody knows, are the product of the oversupply of labor. They are the ultimate expression of the misery of the laboring classes, including all wage earners. The country is filled with tramps now. There is but one inference: the supply of labor is greater than the demand, and the tramps represent those who "get left" in the struggle for the privilege of earning wages. It is plain that the general level of wages is reduced by such a state of affairs, that is, by an excessive supply of the wage earning class. If, for illustration, there are a hundred house renters in a community and a hundred and one houses to rent, the one excessive house operates to reduce the rental of the hundred that are rented.

These things being admitted, we have only to inquire if the contraction of the currency by the demonetization of silver has produced the excessive supply of labor, which is the leading characteristic of the present situation. We know that the two have come into existence together. Common sense and common experience teach us that they are also related as cause and effect. That is to say, a reduction in the amount of standard money necessarily raises the value of money and lowers the price of commodities; that produces a falling market; and a falling market, if it become a chronic condition, stops enterprise (of which railway building, for example, is the gauge), and, with the contraction of business, first one wage earner then another is dropped, while the pay of those who are retained is kept at the lowest living point by the fierce competition of the unemployed.

Appealing to Class.

Atlanta Constitution.]

Baffled in their effort to control the people of the country, or to longer blind them to the existing situation, the money power is now engaged in an effort to array class against class and to engender feuds between citizens, based upon the vocations they pursue.

In this work of falsifying public opinion, the money power has hitherto found its chief allay in that portion of the public press which it could control. Now that those general newspapers of the country under such domination have failed in their efforts to mislead the masses, that class of papers devoted to technical interests has been "approached," and we hear now and then of trade journals and association organs calling upon their constituencies and urging upon their particular lines of readers that they hold interests different and apart from those of the rest of the country, and that they should rally as a class against the policy demanded by the general vote of the country.

Just now the mail is laden with circulars addressed to railway men sent out by a certain Chicago railway periodical, which bears the ear-marks of political manipulation. The meddling of a technical paper in politics, using the advantage it has obtained through the support of railroad workers to urge the workingmen of the corporations in a way that brings official pressure upon the men, at the same time permitting the officials to escape the responsibility, is cowardly in the extreme, and should be resented by every railroad man who values his independence and his integrity. So much for the personal feature of the case.

Now to that which concerns the public at large. The circulars referred to as being issued by a leading railway organ are circulated, and directly bid for the engendering of class prejudice—arraying one class against another. All the laboring men of this country, and as a matter of fact all the people of the country, are alike interested in the prosperity of the home, and it is a bad principle for a paper supported by corporate interest to attempt to array the railway class against the farming class, when without the latter the former could not exist.

To prove that this statement is not over drawn it is only necessary to quote from the circular in question. "Certain classes," says the circular, "may not care what wreck may come to the country's commerce if only they can get cheap dollars for their crop." This vain and unnecessary attack upon the agriculturists of the country shows that it is the farmers whom the money power hopes to reduce to servitude first, knowing well that with a nation of serfs other interests could be soon reduced to their level.

As if to emphasize this appeal to class prejudice, the circular goes on to say: "But what is this to you? Your interests are bound up with the permanence of our commercial prosperity. What will you profit by a depreciation in wages and an increase in all that your wages have to buy?" Based upon this appeal the circular says: "Therefore, organize. This is no question of Republican or Democrat, but of your own protection as wage earners." The railroad men are then advised to organize "sound money" clubs "at every shop and at every division point," and to write to the Chicago organ which is pushing the movement for further information.

Accompanying this circular is another from the president of the company issuing the publication, in which he makes this statement: "The chief strength of the silver forces is in the agricultural and mining states of the west and south. In these states there are enough railway employes, if they could be organized, to turn the scale in any election. The railway employes alone seem to offer a possible backbone of resistance against the flood, and we believe that they can be successfully organized."

The writer goes on to state in direct terms that the campaign "must in large measure assume or imply an antagonism between the agriculturist and the wage worker."

The folly and the wickedness of this whole appeal must at once be apparent. It starts upon the theory that the first interest, and the great object to be taken care of, is the commercial, and urges a warfare between those engaged in commerce and those engaged in agriculture. At all times appeals to class are to be deprecated. The arraying of one class of citizens against another is never anything less than criminal. When the farmers organize against the towns it shows their short-sightedness. When the towns, in turn, organize against the farmers they are equally culpable. When railroad managers, whose very business of carrying trade could not be possible without the farming community, enter into such warfare, they are worse than the first two instances. There may be in the farmer's resentment of injustice some provocation for his indignation, or in the town's action, but railroad organization against those whose brain and brawn form the bulwark of national prosperity would be nothing less than criminal and it would, sooner or later, recoil upon the promoters, and if in the future they should have adverse legislation they could thank only themselves for it.

The railroad men of the country will be untrue to themselves if they permit such work to go on unchallenged. The Constitution has every faith that the railroad employes of the country will be true to themselves and to their co-workers, not only of their own particular line, but to their co-workers whether they stand at the anvil, in the shop, in the factory, or between plow handles. In our country we must have no class that is not equally interested with every other class in the common government, which should exist for the common good.

The New President of the University.

The election of Edwin Anderson Alderman to the University will give great satisfaction to all sections, parties, and professions in North Carolina. The trustees are to be congratulated upon their good work. Since the announcement of Dr. Winston's resignation public sentiment among the alumni, the teachers of the State, the students and friends of education everywhere has been surely crystallizing about his name. Prof. Alderman's whole life has been an unconscious training for this work.

Young and vigorous, a North Carolinian, a graduate of the University with distinguished honors, and connected in one way or another with its life from early manhood, he lacks nothing which would give him sympathy and zeal for its continued growth and expansion.

His experience extends through every phase of educational work in our State, from the primary school to the University.

His talents as an organizer and executive were first manifested when he made the Goldsboro Graded Schools take rank among the best in the South and moved the people of that city to increase their local school tax by popular vote after a hotly contested campaign.

For three years he canvassed the State from the mountains to the sea, teaching teachers from district, city, and private schools, and in public addresses pleading with power, the cause of popular education before large audiences from both town and country.

As co-worker with Dr. Chas. D. McIver he successfully fought the battle for the establishment of the Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro and with him participated in its successful organization.

Transferred to the chair of Pedagogy in the University, he has been a great power in carrying out Dr. Winston's policy of bringing the University closer to the needs of the people.

His fine work in the teaching of Pedagogy at the University, his organization of the University Summer School, the best of its kind in the South, and the confidence reposed in him by leading educators and friends of education in the State, have bound the University in the closest of ties to the private and public school system of North Carolina.

He has held successfully the positions of teacher in a public school, Superintendent of City Schools and Summer Normal Schools, State Institute Conductor, Professor of English and History in the Normal and Industrial School, Professor of Pedagogy in the University, and Superintendent of the University Summer School.

Each of these positions was a promotion for services well done and in every instance he has displayed not only great teaching power but very fine executive ability. In fact it is believed that no alumnus of our University can be found who has had greater training and successful experience in every department of our educational system than Mr. Alderman.

As a scholar, student, writer, lecture and orator, he has impressed himself upon the life of the State and in our great national educational gatherings he has represented North Carolina and the South with such forch and power as to give him an enviable reputation in all sections of our country.

Professor Alderman stands as the representative of those forces that have created the educational awakening of the past two decades, and the men who are doing the great work of the preparatory schools would rally to him as the head of our State system of education; in fact he is, we believe, the first choice of the great body of school men in North Carolina.

Edwin Anderson Alderman was born in Wilmington, N. C., May 15, 1861. He was prepared for college at Bethel military academy, near Warrenton, Va. He entered the University of North Carolina, in 1878, and graduated in 1882, receiving special honors in Latin and English Literature, and winning the Willie P. Mangum medal for oratory. He served as principal of the Goldsboro high school in 1882–85, superintendent of the Goldsboro graded schools in 1885–9, president of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, 1885–7, and superintendent of the Asheville and Newton Normal schools in 1885–8. From 1889–92, as State Institute conductor, he made an educational campaign of the entire State in the interest of public education, the training of teachers, and for the establishment of the normal and industrial school. He was made professor of history and literature, at the normal and industrial school in 1895. He was chosen a member and secretary of the board of visitors to West Point Military Academy in 1893. He was elected professor of pedagogy of the University of North Carolina in 1893, and was superintendent of the University summer school in 1894 5 6. He is an honorary member of the Maryland Historical society, and a member of the National Educational Association. He is the author of the "Life of William Hooper," and "A Brief History of North Carolina." He has been a contributor to various periodicals and a lecturer on educational and historical subjects. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

He was married in 1886 to Miss Emma Graves, daughter of the late Ralph H. Graves, Sr., and sister of the late Ralph H. Graves, Jr., both of whom were once distinguished professors of mathematics in the University of North Carolina. She too died this spring and joined the father and brother who had served so faithfully in the great institution over which her talented husband is now called to preside.

He has held successfully the positions of public school teacher, superintendent of city schools, superintendent of summer normal schools, professor of English and history in the normal and industrial school, professor of pedagogy at the University, and superintendent of the University summer school. Each of these positions was a promotion and in every instance he has displayed not only great teaching power, but very fine executive ability. In fact it is believed that no alumnus of our University can be found who has had greater training or more successful experience in every department of our educational system than Mr. Alderman.

As a scholar, student, writer, lecturer and orator, he has impressed himself upon the life of the state, and in our great national gatherings he has several times represented North Carolina and the south with such force and power as to give him an enviable reputation in all sections of our country.

He stands as a representative of those forces which have created the educational awakening of the past two decades, and the men who are doing the great work in the preparatory schools would rally to him as the head of our state system of education, in fact he is we believe the first choice of the great body of schoolmen in North Carolina.

In the prime of life ambitious, popular, studious, a christian, a thoughtful brainy man he will we predict make our University not only hold its own, but do even greater work in carrying education to the masses. His election emphasizes that our university has sons of its own who can guide her destinies. It also emphasizes the fact that the people of the state believe in putting live experienced educators at the head of its educational institutions.

RED SPRINGS ITEMS.

RED SPRINGS, N. C., Aug. 3, 1896.

The varied scenes and deeds of two days claim the privilege of record at the hands of your correspondent this morning, and the motion is to consider the previous question, so Saturday must be disposed of first.

Well! Saturday was the day of Election among us Presbyterians down here. In the morning Dr. Strickler delivered a lecture on this doctrine in his own profound, impressive manner, in which he declared that "the doctrine of Election constitutes the gospel." In the afternoon Rev. W. R. Coppedge, of Rockingham, disposed of "Popular Objections to the Doctrine of Election" in a way perfectly satisfactory to all those who are Calvinistic. He showed that it is the Presbyterian church which has established and made possible the classical schools of North Carolina; that the Presbyterian church does one sixth of the Sunday School work, has one tenth of the membership and carries on one fourth of the Foreign Mission work of the United States. Indeed he brought forward such an array of like facts that the vast audience in the spacious tabernacle must have been persuaded that the platform of Calvinists is perfectly constitutional, that they are, fairly and honestly elected, and that they will surely take their seats "when their disabilities have been removed." We give Mr. Craig's opinion, as voiced in his congratulations to Mr. Coppedge. "A great speech, Coppedge, a great speech; and you know it takes three things to constitute greatness—length, breadth and depth. What you lacked in breadth you made up in *length* and it was as *deep* as Calvinism." Mr. Coppedge has the distinction of being the only member of Fayetteville Presbytery to have a place on the programme, and if they wished to embody their doctrines in one man, perhaps they could not have made a better selection.

On Sunday there was a vast erowd here, a restless, moving throng of 2500 or 3,000 people, who sat down to a rich feast presided over by Dr. Watkins. Dr. Watson is preaching a series of sermons on the "Higher Christian Life," which are indeed excellent.

Rev. A. A. Little, of Steel Creek church, is conducting the Evangelistic services at night. Mr. Little is a strong, forcible and exceedingly earnest speaker and has marvelous power for holding an audience. There is nothing Little about him except his name and his size, but he shows that he has appreciation of Little things by telling an occasional story to the children.

Rev. R. P. Pell, of Columbia, is here and preached on yesterday afternoon, a clear cut, *short* sermon which was greatly liked. Mr. Pell is well known to Fayetteville people as the husband of Miss Nannie Shephard.

The music is constantly improving. The arrival of Mr. Novitzky on Saturday afternoon was hailed with delight, and his beautiful tenor now fills our ears with the sweet tone which the songs lacked before. Mr. Greenameyer came yesterday, and last night we had one of his and Mr. Novitzky's duets, which were so much enjoyed last year.

The hotels and boarding houses are crowded to overflowing, but still they come. Fayetteville is expected to day.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

RED SPRINGS, Aug. 4, 1896

It is the opinion of every one in attendance upon the Institute that the sermons, addresses, lectures, etc., are on a higher plane than they have ever been, indeed the speakers are all D. D.'s, at least most of them are, and Mr. Craig thinks that it would be derogatory to the dignity of the programme to fill a vacancy with anything else. So on yesterday morning, in the absence of Dr. Shearer, who was booked for a discussion of the "Perseverance of the Saints," Rev. J. H. Rawlings, D. D., recently editor of the N. C. Presbyterian, gave an address on "The Value of the Early Training of Children," which is considered by some to be the best thing to which we have listened so far. His strong, tender, helpful words to the young people will linger long in our memories and come to us again and again, like a soft pianissimo strain.

Mr. J. W. McLauchlin was called to the permanent chairmanship, and his speech on taking the chair was so good that it would have received a hearty round of applause elsewhere. In the afternoon Mr. McLauchlin and Dr. Angus McDonald discussed the "Perseverance of the Saints," in a manner in every respect worthy of themselves and the subject. Prof. James Dinwiddie also spoke on one phase of the question. Mr. Dinwiddie always interests us, as he always says good things in such an easy, pleasant style.

Mr. Thom is here, and a *Daniel* is come to judgment, and that's the *long and short of it.*

This afternoon at six o'clock the old students of Davidson College will meet here in the Presbyterian church. All the Alumni of Davidson are most cordially invited to be there.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

RED SPRINGS, Aug. 5, 1896.

The affairs of the Institute are still moving smoothly along on their high plane of excellence, with no slightest suggestion of a backward step. The line is very distinctly drawn between those who come earnestly seeking to be benefitted, and those who are simply floating on the surface of the occasion and trusting to the sublimity of luck. The congregations at the tabernacle are distinguished for their earnest, serious, attentive manner. Dr. Watkins declares that he has never seen anything like the attention paid to the services, and really it is wonderful. So much for generalization, now to particularization.

On yesterday morning Dr. J. W. McNeill conducted the early services, and gave a good talk on "The Prayer of Faith." This was illustrated with incidents from the Dr's own experience, proving that the prayer of Faith can heal the sick.

Rev. Angus McDonald, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., preached a sermon which was especially liked. His bright, quick, cheery style is very attractive. It is interesting to note that Dr. McDonald and Dr. McNeill, years ago, when they were just plain country lads, made a compact to the effect that they would, by God's help, rise to the top in their chosen profession, and it is well known that they have kept the faith.

Such Pre-byterianism as we had yesterday. Dr. Watkins delivered a lecture on "Presbyterianism, its Past and Future," and Rev. Eugene Daniel, D. D., of Raleigh, the little giant who won the sincere admiration of Fayetteville at Synod, gave a "Sketch of John Calvin." Both of these were beyond the reach of criticism unfavorable, and made us feel glad that we are Scotch Presbyterians.

But the most interesting circumstance of yesterday was Hon. Charles D. McIver's address, and the laying of the corner stone of the Red Springs Seminary. Dr. McIver, who is the President of the State Normal and Industrial School, captured the convention by his humorous introduction and entertaining speech on "The Education of Women." He contends—and who shall say he is not right?—that a woman should have just as much financial aid in obtaining her education as a man, because an educated woman is more help to society than an educated man. "Begin on women if you wish to educate the State, because they are going to be the educators of the race, and they should be given the preference rather than men."

Rev. C. G. Vardell, recently elected to the Principalship of the Seminary just established here, was introduced by Rev. S. M. Rankin and acted as master of ceremonies at the exercises incident to laying the corner stone. Dr. Angus made the prayer, and Mr. Vardell placed the following articles within the stone: the minutes of Fayetteville Presbytery, giving the history of the Seminary, a copy of the N. C. Presbyterian, Fayetteville OBSERVER, Fayetteville Presbyterian, the Pastor, published here, the Scottish Chief, a programme of the present Institute, Confession of Faith, and the Holy Bible.

Mr. Vardell fell into an error which has become a common one, that of calling the people of this section Scotch-Irish. They are Scotch, pure and simple, because their ancestors came directly from old Scotia, and they wish that to be remembered.

A delightful shower yesterday afternoon has settled the dust very effectually.

To-day is Sunday School day.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

A Note of Warning.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., August 1, 1896.

MR. EDITOR:—The writer desires to call attention through the columns of your valuable paper to three flagrant violations of the law now going on in our midst:

1st. The sale of liquor to minors.

2nd. The admission of young men into gaming and billiard halls.

3rd. The sale of cigarettes to boys.

That this should be so in a town the size of Fayetteville is a disgrace and a blot upon the reputation of our community, and bespeaks a lack of interest and a shortsightedness on the part of our people that is an offense in itself.

The writer will not here undertake to show the baneful influences attendant upon a violation of this law; there is not a man in the community but that is satisfied on these points, the ruin and degradation of too many otherwise capable boys is an argument that none can controvert.

It required a tragedy in one of our larger Southern cities not long since, exposing the names and involving the reputation and safety of a number of the best connected youths of that place, before these laws, so long dormant, were called into force and activity; and it seems as if our people are awaiting a similar inspiration.

The writer, however, has seen enough already, and will await no longer; he is interested in too many of the young men of this community, both by ties of blood and friendship, to permit him to hesitate further in putting a stop to these insidious foes that are driving them steadily down to degradation, so let those concerned take need, for the law can be put in action by one man as well as a dozen.

And in closing, let me say for the benefit of a number of others who prove a lack of manhood (certainly not from a lack of interest) have seen and yet not seen, and heard and yet not heard; that for a person cognizant thereof to conceal the commission of a crime is a crime in itself, a misprision, which is a man's own conscience, if not in a court of justice, should rack and annoy him as much as if he were one of the main perpetrators in the offenses above referred to. MAC.

Significant Talk in England

Raleigh News and Observer.]

We believe that the London Financial News is regarded as an authority on both sides of the Atlantic, and yet it is saying strange things just now about the free silver movement in this country:

"There is a plain moral in the remark that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver she would have all America and Asia at her back and the command of the markets of both countries. The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade. There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis tomorrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American would be protected, not only at home, but in every other market. Of course the United States would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold, but the loss of exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket as compared to the profit to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States have not long ago seized the opportunity. It has been a piece of luck that it has never occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptible apathy of our government toward the silver problem, the Americans retaliated by freezing out gold. It could be easily done."

We have heard this prophecy before. It has been made by more than one prominent European writer on finance. Moreton Frewen has insisted for a long time that the United States was blind to its own interests in hesitating to adopt free silver coinage and then enter into a commercial union with Asia and South America. He has always insisted that under such arrangement the silver countries of the world, while they might sell to England, would do all their buying here. Prof. Ahrent, the great German authority, has also argued that the United States, if followed by Germany, Belgium, and Italy—as he thinks it would be, sooner or later—could, through the medium of free silver coinage, almost destroy England's foreign trade. He has been extensively quoted by the gold men, but chiefly as to the difficulty, in his opinion, of our acting alone. He has invariably said that a concert of action among the nations named above would give them control of commerce in every quarter of the globe. And now comes the London Financial News with the positive statement that free silver coinage by the United States, acting independently, will multiply its trade beyond conception and isolate Great Britain so far as concerns the silver using countries.

It is needless to say, of course, that the Post does not intend to surrender its convictions at the instance of a British newspaper. The Post, however, believes in a fair and impartial discussion of public questions, and we therefore reproduce this rather unexpected utterance as a contribution to the controversy—a contribution, by the way, from a source hitherto regarded as of high authority.

GOLD IS SENT.

Investors in the Dean Safe System of speculation receive semi-monthly dividends in gold. Over 300 per cent per annum made on investments by S. S. DEAN & Co., Bankers, 35 Broadway, New York. Investors of this firm distributed all over the United States and Canada. July 2-13t

Building Lot for Sale.

A valuable Building Lot, on Dick street, nearly opposite the residence of A. H. Slocomb, Esq. Apply to

F. R. ROSE.

A Triumph of British Justice.

New York World.]

The result of the trial of the Jameson raiders before the High Court of Justice in London was a vindication of the supremacy of the law which helps us to understand the Englishman's satisfaction with the institutions of his country, and especially with the administration of justice by the courts.

The offense with which Jameson and his associates were charged was a violation of the Foreign Enlistment of act of 1870, in organizing an armed expedition against a Government with which the Government of Great Britain was at peace. But it was an offense in which the raiders had the sympathy of every man, woman and child in England. The failure of the attempt did not make them any the less the heroes of the day. The new Poet Laureate needed no urging to sing their praises, and the cheers of the music halls over every allusion to them merely re echoed the universal sentiment of the people. The impulse, though mistaken, was one of instinctive patriotism.

Yet when the case was transferred from the streets and the music halls to the sober atmosphere of the courts not one trace or vestige of this enthusiasm was allowed to sway the course of the judges or to influence the conduct of the case. The trial was conducted as soberly and as quietly as if it had been an ordinary question of violating any prosaic statute. Behind the offense there was a dream of colonial aggrandizement, of imperial extension, not matched since the days of Warren Hastings. But the impulse of this "earth-hunger," the source of British greatness, was stopped at the door of the court. The evidence was given, the Lord Chief Justice charged the jury, and in sixty five minutes a jury of Englishmen returned with a verdict of guilty which they knew would consign every one of the heroes to prison.

Such a vindication of the law is creditable not only to the court and to the jury, but to the English conscience and sentiment which makes it possible. The proper administration of justice, as illustrated in this test case, is the essence of all good government, whether monarchical or Democratic.

LUMBER-BRIDGE ITEMS.

LUMBER BRIDGE, N. C.

This week most of our people are at Red Springs enjoying the Institute.

We are glad to note that Mr. A. G. Little has sufficiently recovered his strength to take the ride to Red Springs.

The genial face of Col. Alderman, of Fayetteville, was seen in our midst to day.

Miss Hazeltine, of South Carolina, is spending the week at Red Springs with the family of Dr. Thos. Stamps.

The Lumber Bridge High School opens August 31st. Quite a number of studious boys and girls will avail themselves of the opportunity offered of getting a thorough education at a small cost.

The new member of the Faculty is Miss Julia Archer Farrior, of Miss Baldwin's school, Staunton, Va. The Lumber Bridge News says that after three years spent at Miss Baldwin's two medals were awarded Miss Farrior, one for vocal music, the other for instrumental.

That Tired Feeling

Makes you seem "all broken up," without life, ambition, energy or appetite. It is often the forerunner of serious illness, or the accompaniment of nervous troubles. It is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is therefore apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

[From the Portsmouth Star, July 29.]

Apart from the merits or demerits of the struggle now going on between the S. A. L. and the Southern Railway, it must be said that the temporary injunction to stop the rate war, recently granted by Judge Simonton, puts a new phase on the matter. It is true that the injuction is only temporary and after the hearing it may be dissolved. Still it has an ugly look. It amounts to Federal interference with private affairs, or governmental control of the laws of competition and supply and demand.

Report of Grand Jurors for July Term, 1896.

The Grand Jury, under your Honor's instruction, have acted upon all matters submitted for their consideration. They would recommend that the Magistrates be more particular and explicit in binding over the witnesses when sending up State cases tried before them. The work of the Grand Jury is very greatly retarded on account of absence of witnesses.

A committee from this body visited the Poor House, and report they have made a thorough inspection of the buildings, the supplies of clothing, bedding, &c., furnished by the County, and found them sufficient. The inmates, upon inquiry, seem satisfied with their treatment, food and surroundings generally. The committee were much gratified at the improved condition of this institution.

The office of the Register of Deeds was thoroughly examined and found in splendid condition. The books are neatly and legibly kept. Ample room has been made for all present demand.

The office of the Clerk of Superior Court was visited and thorough inspection made, and found all in perfect order. The various necessary Dockets, Books of Index with their entries intelligibly made and arranged, and notably a Book of Costs Docket, added by the present Clerk, which greatly aids in searches.

We find that citations have been issued by the clerk to 27 Guardians whose bonds have run over the limit of three years, and that up to date only 14 have renewed.

The jail was inspected by this body, and found in very good condition for so imperfect a public building.

The Grand Jurors beg leave to thank your Honor, the Solicitor and the several court officers for kindness and courtesies.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS G. HALL, Foreman.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

MANCHESTER CULLINGS.

"Shall auld acquaintance be forgot, and never brought to mind."

Mr. Herbert Huske is here with the house party at Montrose, also Mr. J. C. McDiarmid.

Miss Hattie Howard, of Tarboro, Miss Charlotte Brown, of Washington, N. C., Miss Dora Vick, of Selma, and Mr. Mathews, of Winnsboro, S. C., are spending awhile with the Fairleys, of Montrose.

Capt. E. L. Hart, well known in Wilmington, and on the A. C. L., spent a day here. Such cupidity!

Misses Nellie and Lillian Jenkinson accompanied their sister, Mrs. A. M. Long, to her home in Rockingham, and we miss them.

Mrs. Egbert Pierce and little Fanny spent Sunday at Mr. B. J. Morrison's.

So much work, we are surrounded by saw mills. Mr. Bruton has a new siding at his saw mill near the 93 mile post. We now have four saw mills near here, and 'tis said by dame rumor that Mr. Jno. McArlan will put in another. We cannot object to this *lumbering* attitude, although it keeps a "good friend" in a state of perpetual motion.

Two doctors spent Sunday here. Hope will not be the case of "little Johnie Smith." Much sickness continues. Several new cases. The kindness of Fayetteville in its gifts of ice, medicine, etc., has alleviated more than words are adequate to express.

A feeling of hopefulness once more pervades the atmosphere of the village and the community at large congratulates Mr. J. F. Clark and themselves that the factory is again under his management.

BON AMI.

John R. Carr of Durham and Marsden Bellamy of Wilmington lead the Freshman class of 1895–'96 at the University. They were prepared at the Horner School, Oxford, N. C.

Darius Eatman and Buxton Craig are leading their class, the next to graduate at the University. Both are from the Horner School, Oxford, N. C.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is on every wrapper.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

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A Girls' School of the Highest Grade.

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BEGINS SEPTEMBER 24th.

School Buildings Admirably Equipped with Laboratory, Libraries and Fine Gynasium.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES IN ART AND MUSIC.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THOROUGH INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN.

CERTIFICATE ADMITS TO VASSAR.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUGUST 6, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Jno. Graham—Ridgeway High School.
John H. Clewell—Salem Academy and College.
Jno. P. Stedman—To the Readers of the Observer.

Rev. Dr. Moore preached two fine sermons in the Methodist Church Sunday.

Several wires on the line of the Telephone company were broken yesterday by a tree falling across the line. The damages is now repaired.

The old Ten Pin Alley, on Donaldson street, has finally been torn down. This makes a great improvement in the appearance of things in the neighborhood.

The excursion train from Wilmington to Raleigh had on board 228 passengers when it drew out of the C. F. & Y. V. station in this city Thursday morning.

Died.

In this town Tuesday night, Robt. W., only son of R. W. and Kate Bray, aged 10 months.

100 in the Shade.

Mr. J. M. Lamb tells us that a thermometre placed in the coolest part of his residence on Haymount registered 100 degrees Thursday afternoon.

The New Colored Church.

The foundations are being laid for the new colored Episcopal church on the corner of Ramsey and Moore streets. The church is a gift of Mrs. W. F. Cochran.

Ye Who Are Doubtful, Listen.

The United States Treasury circulation report issued Monday says that there is $100,000,000 less in circulation than there was last year. Oh, the glorious gold standard.

The New Jail.

The roof is being placed on the new county jail. In a few days expert mechanics will begin putting up the cages and constructing the mob tower. This will take a month or two to complete.

Fashionable Marriage.

Capt. H. L. Murphy, of Baltimore, and Miss Laura A. Thomson will be united in marriage to-night at 9 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Geo. A. Thomson, on Haymount.

Base Ball.

The game of base ball between the Texas and the Downtown Juniors yesterday resulted in the defeat of Texas by a score of 14 to 2. Downtown battery—Decker and Grady. Texas battery—McNeill and Soloman.

Congratulations.

A recent telegram contained particular, of the marriage of Mr. M. L. Shipman, the brilliant young editor of the Brevard Hustler, to Miss Osborne, a lovely young lady of that town. The Observer offers its heartiest congratulations.

The Excursion.

The excursion to Red Springs Monday under the auspices of the Ladies Monument Association was a financial success. Five cars were well filled with excursionists, all of whom report having spent a most pleasant day, barring a slight drawback in the way of accommodations.

Odd Fellows' Encampment.

The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows convenes at Newbern on Wednesday, August 5th. The following delegates have been elected to represent the two local Camps: Pine Camp, C. E. Bennett; T. F. Lewis, Alternate. LaFayette Camp, J. R. Williams; J. A. Moore, Alternate.

In the Collision.

Mr. A. C. Milliken, the Philadelphia Iron Manufacturer, who spent several weeks in this city two winters ago, the guest of Mr. A. H. Slocomb, was on the Reading train which crashed into the Pennsylvania train near Atlantic City, killing 44 persons outright, and wounding over 100. Mr. Milliken luckily escaped unharmed.

Killed by a Falling Limb.

Mr. Robt. Furmidge, well known in this city, was killed last Thursday near Lumber Bridge. He was engaged in measuring a tree which had just been cut down, when one of its limbs, which had been broken off during the decent and lodged in a tree over the spot, fell, and striking him on the head, killed him instantly.

Cumberland County S. S. Convention.

The Cumberland County Sunday-School Convention will meet with Antioch Church, three miles from Godwin, on August 20th. All Sunday Schools in the county are invited to send delegates, and all workers are urged to attend. A programme will be announced later.

JNO. A. OATES, JR., Secretary. J. W. MCNEILL, President.

The Vanderbilt Marriage.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was married to Miss Grace Wilson in New York Monday, despite the determined opposition of the Vanderbilts. The marriage was to have been performed by the Rev. Jno. Huske, son of the Rev. Dr. Huske, of this city, and assistant rector of St. Thomas's church, New York city, but he was too ill.

Oh, What a Noise!

Let all the mules and asses bray. J. Sterling Morton, commonly called the "prize ass" of the cabinet, announces himself a candidate for the presidential nomination on the bolters' ticket.

A dispatch from Lincoln Nebraska says: Secretary of Agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, may be a candidate for the sound-money Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

A conference, attended by Mr. Morton and a number of prominent Democrats of the State opposed to Bryan, was held at Nebraska City on Sunday. Every effort has been made to keep the fact a secret that Mr. Morton's candidacy was discussed.

The Revival at Campbellton.

The revival meeting at Campbellton is increasing in interest. Large congregations attend the services, and many penitents are earnestly seeking salvation. Dr. Nash is preaching every night, and notwithstanding the hot weather, large crowds flock to the services, and are deeply interested.

A Surprise.

Dr. Robt. McGeachy, of Raleigh, is visiting his mother, on Person street. By the way, we have just learned that our young doctor friend is going to be married. He is going to marry Miss Henrietta J. Wissner, of Fredericksburg, Va., on September 1st, at the home of the bride. On account of a recent bereavement in the bride's family, no cards will be issued.

A Stranger Taken Ill.

A well dressed, well educated man was suddenly prostrated from some cause not definitely known, in this city Thursday. For several hours he was out of his senses. Dr. McGougan was summoned to attend him, and had him removed to a hammock swung in an ice house. When he finally recovered he said his name was Cottingham, of Dillon, South Carolina. He returned to that place the same evening.

Harrington Captured.

Joe Harrington, who stabbed Chas. McKay during a camp meeting at Beaver Creek church Sunday night, was captured at his home in Beaver Creek Monday night by Township Constable Maultsby. Harrington, who is not much more than a boy, made no resistance, and quietly accompanied the officer to this city, and was placed in jail.

McKay is said to be in a critical condition.

C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

Fare for the round trip from Fayetteville to High Point, $5.40, on account of the annual meeting of the Society of Friends, August 6th.

Low fare to Newbern, on account of the Grand Encampment I. O. O. F., of North Carolina, August 5th.

On account of the meeting of the North Carolina Grape Growers' and Liquor Dealers' Association in Fayetteville, August 17th, low rate round trip tickets from all points will prevail.

Hurrah! Hurrah!!

The first battle is won, and a glorious victory it is. Alabama has gone democratic by between forty and fifty thousand majority. The Populists fused with the Republicans against the free silver candidate for Governor, Capt. Johnston, and other Democratic candidates. Thousands of populists refused to follow their leaders and voted with the Democrats. If the Populists should commit the great crime of fusing with the arch enemy of the South, the Republican party, in this State it will be the end of their organization.

Thanks.

Mr. E. J. Hale requests us to return his sincere thanks to Messrs. J. M. Davis, of Harnett, H. L. Stevens, of Duplin, and W. D. McIver, of Craven, members of the State Democratic Executive Committee—they being three of the four members from this District—for their zealous support in the election, on Thursday night, of the Central Committee of Nine. Their votes gave him a two-thirds majority on the first ballot in place of what otherwise would have been a majority of one, and their action was for other reasons especially gratifying to him.

Police News.

Alec. Dark was placed in jail Monday charged with trespass and disorderly conduct on Maj. Jno. C. Vann's property.

Jane Byrd, who was convicted Friday in the Superior court of concealing the birth of her child, was discharged by Judge Starbuck on the payment of the costs. This action was taken on the recommendation of physicians.

Eleven men were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the Superior court last week, ten colored and one white. Seven go to the Chatham roads and four are to be hired out by the county commissioners.

Thos. Ruffin, a travelling peddler, was arrested and lodged in jail yesterday charged with attempting to shoot Mrs. Geo. A. Nicholson and her son. Ruffin was in his wagon in front of the Holt cotton factory, on Massey's Hill, Monday evening, when, it is alleged, he tried to induce young Joseph Nicholson to take a drink of whiskey. Now, it so happened that Mrs. Nicholson lived near by and heard the offer. She went out and remonstrated with Ruffin, who, after cursing and abusing her, drew his gun and ordered them both away.

The Cumberland Mills Failure.

Mr. W. K. Parker, Manager of the Cumberland Cotton Factory, was in the city yesterday. When asked by an Observer reporter what were the causes which led up to the present difficulties, he said that the general causes were stated correctly in Tuesday's Observer, and that the whole case could be summed up as follows: "Heavy debts were contracted by the corporation to build the factory when money was easier than it is now, on the property, which was then very valuable, and its products were high and salable. Those debts have now nearly doubled on account of the appreciation of money, and the security, the factory property has decreased in value and its products unsalable." But there is another cause, too.

It is, we believe, no secret in this community that the mill suffered a serious blow a few years ago in the failure of a former President, who owed it $12,000—a considerable amount for a small mill such as this.

The bondholders who have at last come down on this mill are no doubt the victims of the ultimate money power which will begin to squeeze where they can as a punishment. But the people's triumph is near.

Col. Murchison's Manchester Fund.

The committee named by the Editor of the Observer to take charge of the fund so generously contributed by Col. K. M. Murchison for the Manchester sufferers, as noted by us in Wednesday's Observer, organized by selecting Miss Louis Murchison as chairman; and, on Monday, a draft for $100 was drawn, conformably to Col. Murchison's directions, on Murchison & Co of Wilmington, and made payable to Miss Murchison. This lady and her committee will, every one knows, employ the funds to the best advantage. Already a large amount of needed supplies have been purchased by Miss Murchison and distributed by her and the other members of the committee.

Fires.

evening. The first alarm was at 6:30

The fire alarm rang out twice Tuesday o'clock, and its cause was fire on the roof of the West building, on upper Hay street. The Fire Company quickly responded, and with two streams soon extinguished the flames. No considerable damage was done.

The second alarm, which sounded about 9:30, came from Campbellton, and the result was more disastrous. The home of Clint Evans, the colored drayman, on Grove street, was burned to the ground. The Fire Company turned out promptly, but as the nearest hydrant was on the corner of Maultsby street, a distance too great for the amount of hose, no assistance could be rendered. Besides, when the alarm was given the building was doomed. There was no insurance.

It May be Murder.

Chas. McKay is now laying between life and death, with a severe wound in his back, said to have been done by Joe Harrington with a knife. There was a big colored camp meeting going on at Beaver Creek church Sunday night, which was broken Monday morning about 2 o'clock by a terrible tragedy. During the height of the religious excitement, and it is said to have been intense, Harrington and McKay got into a quarrel, which ended in Harrington's drawing an ugly long bladed knife and burrying it into McKay's back, just between the shoulder blades.

The camp meeting was instantly in an uproar, and Harrington was seized, but he broke away from his captors and made his escape. The wounded man was brought to this city and placed in the care of Dr. Melchoir. The doctor does not know whether the man will live or not.

Serious Cutting Scrape.

There was almost a murder committed on one of the main streets in this city Friday night. A number of young negro men were out serenading on Winslow street between 11 and 12 o'clock, when they were accosted in not over polite language by a negro named Ed. Lomax. Will Elliot, one of the serenaders, resented this and a quarrel ensued followed by a scuffle which resulted in Elliott whipping out a knife and slashing at Lomax right and left. Lomax was soon stretched out on the ground with blood pouring from three ugly wounds, one in the side, laying bare four ribs, one on the arm stretching from the elbow to the wrist and one on the hand almost severing the thumb. Dr. McGougan was summoned and dressed the wounds which though serious were fortunately not fatal.

Elliott was arrested this morning and taken before the Mayor who required him to give a $50 bond for his appearence at trial.

A Sanctification Church.

Sunday Mr. John Henry Faircloth organized a Sanctification Church in Cedar Creek. It starts with thirty-five members. This new doctrine is spreading all through the country districts. Our friend, the evangelistic acrobat, Rev. A. B. Crumpler, is obtaining a national reputation. Only the other day the Washington Post had a leading editorial on this strange man and his religion. It very ungraciously ended, however, by saying that he was filling the insane asylums of North Carolina.

An Observer reporter heard one woman say, in reply to the charge that many of the converts went crazy, "that she would be happy to go crazy through religion."

The Methodist preachers and members of the different congregations in Goldsboro, where Crumpler held a great meeting lately, have a long communication in Sunday's News and Observer, in defense of the Evangelist.

Meeting of County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular monthly session Monday, with the following members present: J. M. Lamb, chairman; J. H. Smith, Morris Hall, W. Doug. Smith, J. T. Sinclair.

All matters relating to Blue's Bridge, over Drowning Creek, were referred to J. H. Smith, with instructions to investigate and report to the Board at their next meeting.

The Register of Deeds was directed to make application to the proper State officer for copies of the Road Law, in pamphlet form, for use of Road Overseers.

Chairman Lamb was authorized to make contracts for hiring out such prisoners now in jail as the commissioners were given leave to hire out.

The Order made at the July meeting of the Board, to relieve the Manchester sufferers, was rescinded.

The Bond of Chas. Glover as Coroner was presented and accepted.

The Jail Building Committee was authorized to have erected a room to be attached to jail building for a kitchen and heating apparatus.

Levi Mason and Chloe Brown were sent to the House for the Aged and Infirm.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Mr. Slocomb Sees Mark Hanna.

Mr. A. H. Slocomb, of this city, spoken of for the Republican nomination for Congress from this district, while in New York last week, called on Mr. Mark Hanna, the great millionaire McKinley—Republican manager. He carried a letter of introduction from a prominent politician and enjoyed a ten minutes chat with the would-be President maker.

Mr. Slocomb says that Hanna is a large man, weighing about 230 pounds, chock-full of energy, every word and action indicating determination.

He questioned Mr. Slocomb closely concerning the political situation in North Carolina, and said that McKinley must carry several Southern States.

When Mr. Slocomb started to leave, Mr. Hanna said "come this way," and going through a private door, they entered an elevator, and decended to the first floor, where Mr. Hanna bade Mr. Slocomb goodbye, and took a side door to the back street, thus making that famous escape, talked about in all the New York newspapers, from several hundred hungry politicians and cranks who had been in the ante room of his headquarters all the morning clamoring to see him.

When asked if Mark didn't give him a "barrel" to bring home for the campaign, Mr Slocomb says the "barrel" was not mentioned.

The Campaign Opened.

Hon. R. B. Glenn opened the campaign with a great speech Thursday night.

The Bryan and Watson Club assembled in their club room at 8:30 and headed by the temporary president, Mr. Jno. Underwood, the members marched to the Hotel LaFayette and took their places around the speaker's stand.

Mayor Cook introduced the distinguished orator, who upon rising was greeted with a shout of welcome from between five and six hundred people. We could not do Mr. Glenn justice by a partial report of his speech, so sufficeth it to say that it was a magnificent address, the eloquent truths of which were made to go to the hearts of his hearers by the intense earnestness of manner of the man.

He touched lightly on the tariff and income tax, saying that the great issue was the money question. He then made quite an elaborate silver argument which we wish all the goldbugs in the State could have heard. We almost wished at the time that we had a few hundred goldbugs in Fayetteville to be converted.

When Mr. Glenn concluded he was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

It is rather an unusual spectacle these days to see an office-holder under Grover Cleveland making a free silver speech. Mr. Glenn is a United States District Attorney.

Just before taking his seat he paid a splendid tribute to his fellow townsman and our future Governor Cy. Watson, and said that the man who said that Watson voted to repeal the charter of the Farmers' Alliance uttered a falsehood unworthy of contradiction.

We live in a country of which the principal scourge is stomach-trouble

It is more wide-spread than any other disease, and, very nearly, more dangerous.

One thing that makes it so dangerous is that it is so little understood.

If it were better understood, it would be more feared, more easily cured, less universal than it is now.

So, those who wish to be cured, take Shaker Digestive Cordial, because it goes to the root of the trouble as no other medicine does. The pure, harmless, curative herbs and plants, of which it is composed, are what render it so certain and, at the same time, so gentle a cure.

It helps and strengthens the stomach, purifies and tones up the system.

Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

Neither calomel nor any other injurious drug is contained in Ayer's Pills. They are composed of the active principles of the best vegetable cathartics, and their use is always attended with marked benefit. For a sluggish liver or for constipation, nothing surpasses Ayer's Pills.

As an after-dinner pill, to strengthen the stomach, assist digestion, and correct any bilious tendencies, Ayer's Pills are considered the best. Being sugar-coated, they are as agreeable as any confection, and may be taken by the most delicate.

Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy Hall's Vegetable Hair Renewer.

Taken in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition.

Do You Use It?

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

People and Their Movements.

Maj. Jno. B. Broadfoot is confined to his home on Haymount by sickness.

Rev. D. D. McBryde, of Little River Academy, was in the city Tuesday morning.

Miss Harriet Haigh has returned from a several weeks outing at different summer resorts.

Mrs. Jno. Pemberton, Jr., and Master Kyle Pemberton, left this morning to visit relatives in Virginia.

Mr. Jno. Underwood left yesterday morning for Newbern to attend the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows.

We are glad to know that Mr. Oliver Evans, of Idaho, who has been extremely ill with fever, is recovering.

Rev. Joseph Starr left Monday night for Baltimore to take charge, as Rector, of the Church of the Holy Evangelist.

We were glad to meet to-day Mr. T. G. Culbreth, of Edith, Georgia, who is on a short visit to his old home. Mr. Culbreth is a son of that fine old friend of the Observer, Mr. Gray Culbreth. He says he would like a dispensation of Providence by which he could transfer to Georgia the society of old Cumberland, or to Cumberland the money-making advantages of Georgia.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in its results." Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Baby's Second Summer

is the time that tries all the care of the mother and all the skill of maternal management. Baby comfort comes from fat; fat babies have nothing to do but to sleep and grow.

If your baby does not seem to prosper, if he does not gain in weight, you must get more fat there. A few drops of

Scott's Emulsion

each day will put on plumpness; fat outside, life inside, baby and mother both happy.

Your baby can take and relish Scott's Emulsion as much in summer as in any other season.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

To the Readers of the Observer:

Ever since I can remember, I suffered at times with sick headache—the attacks would last from six to twelve hours—sometimes even longer. So intense was the pain, that while I would retire to my room, I could not lie down, but would walk the floor until exhausted by agony, then throw myself across the bed only to remain a few minutes and again would begin my pace. My head would feel that it would burst, temples throb and nervous system almost wrecked.

I used pills, seidlitz powders, morphine, chloral, chloroform, warm applications to the head, inhaled ammonia, used mustard foot baths, took mustard as an emetic, tried all kinds of patent medicines, antipyrin, and other antipyretees but in no event could obtain relief under six hours.

I began to experiment on myself with all known remedies for headache. After several years of research I at length made a combination of medicines that acted like magic. People came into my store for a headache and neuralgia remedy. I gave them *Headeasy*. It cured every case. Friends advised me to put it on the market, as a boon to suffering humanity. I did so, and thousands are being cured, and the many testimonials I receive bear evidence of the gratitude of men and women who have taken Headeasy.

If you suffer with headache or neuralgia try Head-Easy—it will cure you. Trial size 10c.; Regular size 15c.; Large size 35c.; at all dealers.

Born and reared in Fayetteville, I am known to a large number of the people of this section. I cannot afford to offer you a fraud.

JOHN P. STEDMAN, Manufacturer,
OXFORD, N. C.

For Sale.

A bargain in a NEW Singer Sewing Machine. Call and examine.

M. N. RAYNOR,
Corner Pythian Building.

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets January 1, 1896, - $43,560,073.

H. I. McDUFFIE,
District Manager,
Fayetteville, N. C.

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"TO THE POINT."

"FIGURES DON'T LIE."

"LISTEN AT THESE PRICES."

Entire Stock to be Closed Out in 30 Days.

This will be the greatest slaughter sale on record. Don't fail to come.

Fruit of the Loom Bleaching at 6½ cents a yard.

Barker Mill Bleaching at 5½ cts. a yard.

Beautiful line of 10 and 15 cts. Crepons going at 5 cts. a yard.

All our beautiful line of 15 and 20 cts. Lawns going at 8 cts. yard.

We have the biggest stock of white goods in North Carolina, and have marked every piece down to close out. Ladies, now is your time for white goods. Every piece marked in plain figures to close.

Housekeepers, listen! We have also put on sale our "Big" stock of all Linen Table Damask and Napkins; also Towels of every description.

Do you wear "Corsets?" If, so, we can sell you 75 cts. corsets at 49 cts; and 50 cts. corsets at 39 cts.

Don't wait till the fall to buy your carpets, come now, you can get them at your own price.

Shoes at your own price. This business has got to be closed out.

$1.00 "Pearl" Shirts for 75c.

The entire stock of Clothing in the Thornton Block to be closed out at slaughter prices and store for rent. Come quick to get your size before the stock is broken.

FRANK W. THORNTON.

R. M. Nimocks, Assignee,
Fayetteville, N. C.

July 23, 1896—d3t-w2t

State Normal and Industrial School,

Departments well equipped. 27 teachers. 444 regular students, besides practice school of 97 pupils. 930 matriculates since its opening in 1892. 93 of the 96 counties represented. Competitive examination at county seat August 1st, to fill free-tuition vacancies in dormitories. Application should be made before July 20th to enter the examination. No free tuition except to applicants signing a pledge to become teachers. Annual expenses of free-tuition students boarding in dormitories, $90; tuition-paying students, $130.

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PRESIDENT CHARLES D. McIVER.
Greensboro, N. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

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Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, DOCTORS, MERCHANTS, SALESMEN, TRAVELLING MEN
—All unite in praising our—
Soda-Water, Coca-Cola, Etc.
Competitors marvel at our increasing trade
July 2, 1896 H. K. HORNE.

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THE FAYETTEVILLE ICE COMPANY

Furnish Ice at their new quarters, Welsh Building, Franklin Street, and at Cook's Drug Store, Hay Street.

ICE DELIVERED AT ALL HOURS.

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For nearly 100 years this institution for the higher education of young women has occupied the very front rank, and was never more numerously attended than now. It is not only provided with a high-grade College Course, but has experts in all of its special schools of Music, Art, Elocution, Commercial and Industrial Studies. We will be pleased to send catalogue on application. Term begins September 3d.

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Salem, North Carolina.

Ridgeway High School,
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Fall session of 1896 begins August 26th, and continues Twenty weeks.

TOTAL EXPENSES:

Tuition,	$15 00 to 25 00
Board (including lights and fuel),	45 00
Washing and incidentals,	4 00
Music and use of Instrument,	15 00

Positively no extra charges.

Endorsed by the University, the Denominational Colleges of the State, and the leading Female Colleges of the South. Send for a catalogue.

JOHN GRAHAM, Principal,
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After a Lifetime Experience

I offer my services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

I manufacture Buggies and Road Carts, Road Wagons, Timber Wagons, Sling Carts, Dump and Farm Carts.

I use the best of material. Away with cutting and welding Tire. I use Mole's No. 3 Shrinker—16 ton pressure. It does the work like a charm. I also use the No. 2 Champion Drill Press.

My Horse-Shoeing department I have supplied with Heller & Bro.'s latest improved Tools. Hand-made—any weight—Steel Plates for Runners and Trotters, to order.

I have one of the best Farriors in the city. I Shoe Horses all-round for 80c. Setting Tire, 40 cents.

I am Agent for the Monarch Buggy Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and can sell you a Buggy at prices that defy competition.

Why will you pay your money for having your work butchered up when you can get it done properly for less money?

It will be to your advantage to call and see me before carrying your work elsewhere.

Prompt attention paid to orders through the mail.

June 25, '96. C. B. NEWBERRY.

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WE HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY ON CALL:

Nails,	Rope,
Sash,	Bolts,
Blinds,	Screws,
Hinges,	Heating Stoves,
Locks,	Cook Stoves,
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Hair,	Cutlery,
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Moulding,	Screens,
Doors,	Plows,
Hoes,	Rakes,

Weights and Cords, &c.

We Have a Hardware House.

Our Specialties Cover the Hardware Trade.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

BEAR IN MIND

— WHEN YOU COME TO THE —

Hay Street Grocers,

the establishment is open and at your service.

GOODS AS LOW

FOR SAME GRADE AS ANY DEALER —WITH A CERTAINTY OF STANDARD GOODS NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ONE.

Tobacco 15 to 50c. per lb.

WE BUY AND SELL COUNTRY PRODUCE FRUITS, &c.

A. S. HUSKE.

Senators, Congressmen, Judges, great Lawyers, Professors, ALL pronounce I. W. HARPER WHISKY superior to the finest French Brandy. The Leading physicians prescribe it on account of its purity. For sale by

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Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

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Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

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Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

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CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE; ROGERS CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS; TINWARE, GALVANIZED WARE; BASKETS; HAMPERS; WILLOW-WARE; CURTAIN SHADES; OIL CLOTH;

HANGING LAMPS,

AND OTHERS THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

D. A. McMILLAN.

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Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

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to select from. My workmanship stands

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in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,
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Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,

Ice Cream Parties and Festivals

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The World's Greatest Musicians.

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Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

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FLOUR, BACON,

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April 29, 1880. tf

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Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT CHICAGO JULY 9, 1896.

PREAMBLE—AGAINST CENTRALIZATION.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual system of government established by the founders of this Republic of Republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad; and the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the Constitution; and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

THE TARIFF.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered.

We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

THE INCOME TAX.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this deision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench.

We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, of which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

PROTECTION FOR LABOR.

We hold that the most efficient way to proteet American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories; and, as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

RAILROAD TRUSTS AND POOLS.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

ECONOMY IN FEDERAL EXPENDITURES.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

HOME RULE.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal Judges in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of the citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

THE TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by successeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States and must at all times be maintained.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

LIFE TENURES.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the Civil-Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

NO THIRD TERM.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

THE GREAT WATERWAYS.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to need aid of the Government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted at Raleigh, June 25, 1896.

The following is a correct copy of the North Carolina Platform :

WHEREAS, The Democratic party had its birth in Jefferson's great contest against the centralization of the powers of the Federal Government, and in behalf of the strict construction of the Federal Constitution embodied in the Tenth Amendment thereto, in which all powers not delegated to it were expressly reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; and

Whereas, The Republican party has ever been a party of centralization :

Resolved, That we appeal to the people to observe this fundamental difference between the Democratic party and its traditional enemy in respect to the powers of the central Government; That the Constitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or redemption money of these States; and, That, in the words of the Democratic platform of 1884, "we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss."

We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1; and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with millions of silver bullion lying in the treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue nearly $212,000,000 in bonds. We condemn the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the Government in gold, which were specifically made payable in coin.

We hereby instruct our delegates to the National convention, both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit, unflinchingly and at all hazzards, for the restoration of silver, and otherwise to act in obedience to the letter and spirit of the principles herein enunciated. We further instruct our delegates, State and district, to use all their efforts to abrogate the two-thirds rule, if necessary to secure the nomination of a candidate in complete, in hearty and in known accord with the principles herein enunciated by us.

We warn the people against the threatened combined evils of the gold standard and the McKinley tariff. These twin monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people, and concentrating all wealth and power in the hands of the few.

We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of protective tariff legislation, and favor a constitutional tariff for revenue only.

We favor the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of ten per cent. on State banks of issue.

We declare ourselves in favor of a graduated income tax in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the Government, and we favor an immediate amendment of the constitution of the United States, authorizing its levy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for judicial construction.

We are unalterably opposed to all legislation by which monopolies and trusts are created and fostered. We insist upon the faithful execution of the existing laws against the same and upon such further legislation as may be necessary for their suppression.

STATE AFFAIRS.

We point with pride to the economic and stainless administration of the State Government whenever Democracy has been in power.

We favor the enactment of such an election law as will secure the purity of the ballot.

We favor the continuance of the system of education established by the Democratic party and pledge ourselves to its increased efficiency as the condition of the people and public revenues may justify.

We favor the prompt, just and impartial administration of the criminal law of the State, and we point with pride to the fact that a Democratic Legislature first enacted a law against lynching and that the faithful execution of the same has virtually suppressed that crime.

We cordially invite all men, regardless of former political associations, to unite with us in a fight to the finish for free silver, for lower taxes, for higher prices for agricultural products and labor, for the economical administration of the Government and for the freedom and individual sovereignty of the American citizen.

We declare our belief that the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of North Carolina depend on the defeat of the Republican State ticket in the coming election.

Beware Of the Knife.

Mr. Lincoln Nelson, of Marshfield, Mo., writes: "For six years I have been a sufferer from a scrofulous affection of the glands of my neck, and all efforts of physicians in Washington, D. C., Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis failed to reduce the enlargement. After six months' constant treatment here, my physician urged me to submit to a removal of the gland. At this critical moment a friend recommended S.S.S., and laying aside a deep-rooted prejudice against all patent medicines, I began its use. Before I had used one bottle the enlargement began to disappear, and now it is entirely gone, though I am not through with my second bottle yet. Had I only used your S.S.S. long ago, I would have escaped years of misery and saved over $150."

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Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., duly qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Lucy McDaniel, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, on or before June 11, 1897. And all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

E. E. GORHAM, Administrator of the Estate of Lucy McDaniel.

June 11, 1896 oaw-4t

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator De Bonis Non of the Estate of M. Faulk, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against said Estate to present them to me on or before May 29th, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of the same.

All persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate settlement.

J. H. MARSH, Adm'r De Bonis Non.

May 29, 1896—|102-w4t

GOVERNMENT SALE.

By virtue of certain distraint issued by the Collector of the 4th District, N. C., I this day levied on 7 barrels of Corn Whisky, the property of W. A. Allred, and will sell the same for taxes, assessments and costs at public Auction at Fryetteville, Monday, the 3rd day of August, 1896 at 11:00 o'clock A. M.

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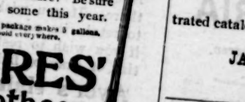

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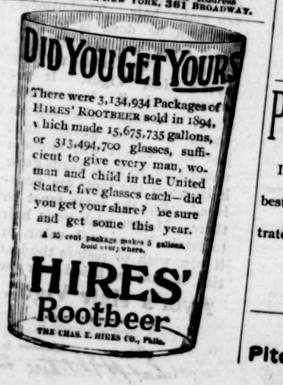
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NORTH BOUND.

	No. 47 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
Leave Wilmington,		7:25 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,		10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,		10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,		11:05 "
Leave Sanford,		11:35 "
Leave Climax,		11:45 "
Leave Greensboro,		12:12 p m
Leave Greensboro,		12:58 "
Leave Sanford,	1:03	
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	1:32 "	
Arrive Fayetteville,	3:19 "	
Leave Fayetteville,	4:30 "	
Arrive Wilmington,	4:33 "	
	4:45 "	
	7:55 "	

NORTH BOUND. No. 4, Daily

Leave Bennettsville,	8 45 a m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:12 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:45 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:59

SOUTH BOUND. No. 3, Daily

Leave Fayetteville,	4:43 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:53 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND. No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunda y

Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND. No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunda

Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

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TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	A. M.
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	
Leave Tarboro..	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	
Leave Selma.....	2 53		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	

	No. 47 Daily.	
	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	10 00
	P. M.	A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	
Leave Selma.....	12 32	10 55	
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 45	
Leave Tarboro..	2 48		

	No. 48 Daily.	
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	7 00
Leave Magnolia.	10 56	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48		
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	
Arrive Weldon..	3 45	12 54	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M. Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 P M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Train on Washington Branch leaves Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M. Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 3:00 P M. Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 7:30 P M, 5.25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M. Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Sup't.

T. M. EMMERSON, Traffic Manager.